FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

Amusements To Day Rooth's Theatre-Daily O'Dawd. Bowery Theatre-The Faster Boy in New York. Bowery Theatre—the Fastes Boy in New York.
Rattey & Co.'s Circus—Foot of Haustan street, E.:
Bryant's Opera House—Theatry-third street.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—Divorce.
Grand Opera House—Under the Galights
Niblo's Garden—The Yokes Family. Diymple Theatre Humpty Dumpty.

Rt. James Theatre - Mackey's Historica. Theatre Comique—Pantoname Troops, Tony Pastor's -Variety Eat risingent, Union Square Theatre—Fron Fron. Walleck's David Garrick.
Wood's Muscam The Gambler's Clims. Mathes.

Why Indians Fight.

The boasted Indian policy of the Administration does not look like a success. The Modoe war, after having been marked by the murder of a gallant officer and his companions, who were endeavoring to negotiate a peace, is now to be prosecuted till the Modoes are exterminated. A conflict has recently taken place on the Upper Platte between a party of Cheycomes and a detachment of soldiers, and three surveyors were killed but a few days since by another party of Cheyennes in the Indian Territory.

These troubles are attributed by the Indian Ring and the Republican party to those wicked white men who dwell upon the frontier and reap a rich harvest of buffalo robes by selling whiskey to Indians. Such practices cannot be too strongly reprehended, nor the offenders too severely punished; but they hardly account for the increasing Indian difficulties. Does any one mean to say that Captain Jack's band were all drunk, or that th Cheyennes were drank who routed the soldiers the other day on the Upper Platte? If so the former have kept drunk a good while without reaching that stupid state where they can be easily captured; and the latter ride and fight rather better when drunk than when sober.

If the trouble is caused by selling or bartering whiskey to the Indians, the question is, Who are the guilty parties? Have wood-"A.—No, sir; I never received but one dividend choppers, trappers, and small traders any such opportunities for wholesale illicit trading as the Indian agents, and the large traders who carry on business under the protection of the Government, who are usually Indian contractors, and almost invariably are on intimate terms with Secretary Delano and the late Chairman of the Indian Committee in the United States Senate, Senator Harlan?

But though this whiskey business is undoubtedly too flourishing, and sometimes productive of individual broils, it is not the prime difficulty. Noticher is the fault in the Warner of \$11 to the say that I did not build not build difference, but he says I did, and therefore I will not say that I did not, but do not know the amount. It may be that I paid Mr. Anna \$271.

"A.—No, sir; I never receized but one dividend.
"A.—That was a money dividend?
"A.—The committee may call that a dividend to he to the dividend on the credit side of your account with the theory the committee may call that a dividend.

"A.—The committee may call that a dividend to not prove a dividend on the credit side of your account with the theory the committee may call that a dividend on the credit side of your account with the theory the committee may call that a dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the theory the committee may call that a dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your account with the dividend on the credit side of your accou

productive of individual broils, it is not the prime difficulty. Neither is the fault in what is known as the peace policy, though it is worse than useless to temporize with Indians in arms against the whites. The

m in the Indian department removed as soon as his failing is discovered. Intions and speeches "were not at the Commissioner Walker was forced to re- time" of his dealings with Ames! sign because he would not lend himself to the robberies that the Ring desired to com- the mit. Col. Pope was removed from the superintendency in New Mexico for the same reason. When he asked under what rule of civil service reform he was deposed, Secretary Delano informed him that it was simply because another gentleman that I did not wish to seil it; that I would refer to the same reason.

"A.—Yes.
"Q.—Can you give us the conversation that said about it, and whether he said anything allowed by implications to be said about it, and whether he said anything allowed by implications to be said. I will buy see that I did not wish to seil it; that I would refer to the same reason. had stronger recommendations for the only superintendent who could have been found who was not much wealthier when he left office than when GRAST appointed

What is needed is not so much a change of policy as the conformation of the practice to the theory. It is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them, and also far better both for them and for us; and it is cheaper to fight them than to pay for feeding them and then fight them. But it by would be cheaper than either and equally beneficial to buy a little hempen rope and hang a few rascally agents and contractors; and if a superior functionary could now and then be included, it might not be

William B. Allison. Nearly all the Republican leaders in Iowa, saints and sinners alike, appear to have been more or less mixed up with the Predit Mobilier corruption, and not one of them has come out of the investigation with a clean bill of health. The pious HARLAN, who was anointed and advocated by the President's own parson, Dr. New-MAN, and who seems to have united in one person the functions of preacher, politician, and plunderer, had his \$10,000 contribution from Dr. DUBANT, which is said to have been only one of a series. Gen. Donor, formerly Engineer of the Union Pacific, who was intrusted with \$130,000 to place judiciously in Congress, could not be found with a mearch warrant by the Sergeant-at-Arms when his testimony was needed to enlighten the committee. Mr. James F. Wilson reseived ten shares without paying a dime. and when about becoming Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, sold them for a large consideration is Dravers Ames, being entirely ignorant of course that the Amas brothers had any interest or connection with that read!

Mr. Attison, who was recently elected to succeed Mr. HARLAN in the Senate, and who had previously been somewhat conspicuous as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, was also one of the Congressional stockholders. He and his former collegene, Mr. J. F. Witson, expected to get fifty shares each and patriotleally contended for that amount; but y hually were ghel to accept ten and the benefits, when no better bargain could be driven. As soon as it became publicly known that Mr. Allison was a member of this Rieg, he sent a telegram to a member of the committee, donying the imputation in as strong terms as did Mr. Dawes orany of the other confederates last fail, Although that telegram was formully referred to by the Chairman in a subsequent exam madion of Mr. Ames, it is suppressed | "Q. Did he return you any of the money that

from the record, and as may be reasonably supposed, because of the glaring contradiction between it and Mr. Allison's own statements under oath soon after, when he was confronted with ugly dates and

details. Like "all the rest of them," as AMES contemptuously lumped the crew, Mr. ALLISON'S story is marked by defective memory, confusion of time, and singularly pure intentions in this business. Having conferred with AMES and learned the general character of his proof, he did not, like others, attempt to swear through by a wholesale denial of any interest; but he did strive to misrepresent his connection with the stock, and by a fletitious sale pretend to transfer it back to AMES while he was still the actual owner and beneficiary. A few extracts from his statement will disclose these and other faots (pages 304, 305, 306, and 307 of the report):

"Very little more, if anything, was said until the winter of 1868, when I returned to Washington. I then said to Mr. Ames that I would not hold the stock (he had already received dividends enough to pay for it and leave a large surplus in money and Union Pacific Railroad stock), and gave my reasons therefor, which he may recollect or may not. He said, very well; that I could return it to him. The matter was not finally adjusted, however, until Feb. I, 1869, when I included what was the difference between the dividend and the amount unpaid on the stock when sent to me, in a check, which I drew to his order in New York, which also included another matter, and which need point s paid to him.
'I have had a conversation with Mr. Ames in

A check is a check all the world over and if Mr. Allison gave one, as he just before swore, why did he not produce his bank account to show it? That was a simple mode of relieving any doubt, but it did not suit his purpose to make clear what he was only seeking to confuse:

"Q.-Your original arrangement with Mr. AMES

"Q.—Your original arrangement with Mr. AMES was in January, 1988?
"A.—No; I should say now, having the dates, that it was at a later period. I had no particular arrangements with Mr. AMES. I should say that the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock were sent to me in April or May, 1888.

"Q.—Incisively by Mr. MERRICK, when he saw the effort to conveys false impression by 'sent.'] White you were here in Congress?
"A.—Yes; I am first half of May engaged in the Treasury beautiment with a Sub-committee of Ways and Means. ays and Means, "Q. - You then received the two dividends spoken of? "A .- No, sir; I never received but one divi-

trouble lies in the real purpose of the The first movement of Mr. WASHBURNE of Interior Department as relaministered by | Hilmois for a reduction of excessive freights Secretary DELANO. This purpose is to enrich | was on the 9th of December, 1867; and the the Indian Ring, of which he is the leading speech of his brother, the present Govmember, no matter what Indians may be ernor of Wisconsin, charging corruption robbed, what whates may be scatped, on the concern, was in March, 1868, at the br what officers assasshated. Indian very time when Allison and Ames were troubles have been formented and exagger-negotiating. Ames's letter to McComb. sted in order to obtain large appropriations wherein he says, "In view of King's letter Irom Congress to quiet them; and then the and WASHBURN'S move here, I go in for larger part of the supplies purchased have | making one bond dividend in full," wa settlers of the fron- dated Jan. 30, 1868. That hostile demontier, and the proceeds divided between stration was the primary cause of the agents, contractors, and the Interior De- prompt distribution of the stock, and after partment. The goods delivered to the In- it had been partially made Ames wrote to dians have mostly been bacon, salt, and McComb again, calling urgently for an ad-toap, which things they do not want, and ditional \$14,000 of Credit Mobilier, and readily swap for a few ponies or a very giving as a reason, "We want more friends in this Congress." Yet Mr. Allison was If by any chance an honest man obtains innocent of all knowledge on this subject and was certain that the Washburn resc

"Q.—You told Mr. Ames you would return him the stock. At the time you told him that, you had not concluded not to take it? "A.—Yes, "Q.—Can you give us the conversation that

turn it. place. And yet Col. Pore was almost the versation? A. I remember it very well. He threw

"A.—I remember it very well. He threw down something of mere nominal value, and sold. I will buy it of you." I replied, 'You may call it what you please, Mr. AMEs."
"Q.—Did you suggest to him the propriety of the resale, or did he suggest it to you?"
"A.—I am entirely sure [memory now strong] that he suggested it to me. I had no idea of a resale, because I had no reconsidered that I had the stock [although he had pocketed the dividents]. that h

Mr. Ames has left the impression, perbut not otherwise. I want to ask you about that.

"A. That could not be true, and Mr. Ames could not have so understood it, I think, from anything that was said."

If this statement be accepted as true, Mr. ALLISON had ten shares of Credit Mobilier (worth at the time \$3,000 or \$3,500, for which he paid exactly \$271), received one dividend in money of \$600, closed the transaction Feb. 1, 1869, and returned all the money which had been paid him, with light be an owner or not of the stock, as classes of stock were sent to me," one being Credit Mobilier and an equal amount of Union Pacific Railroad stock, which was declared as a dividend Jan. 3, 1838, at the same time with the bond dividend of eighty per cent., with which his ten shares were mostly paid.

Now let Mr. Ames speak with his own lips and through the mouths of his inconvenient books and other records (page 289): ord to it.

Mr. AlLison agreed to buy ten shares of
Mobilier stock. I received his dividend
ty per cent, bonds on that stock, which I
mnety-seven, and he build me the differcesh. In June he received a dividend of

Q -You sold the bonds that you received on

il' paid you the balance?
He paid me the balance.
Here you some memorandum of what dance was?

"A.—The balance was \$271.
"Q.—What is the date of that payment?
"A.—The date is April 24, 1865." This part of the testimony is confirmed

Tuesdry, April 24, eved of W. B. Allison #71 for balance due on will him, #1.30 in Credit Mobilier, and #1.00 in a Pacific Railroad." Mr. McCkary, who had on the committee the burden of defending his Iowa friends, then interrogated Ames a little:

you had paid him in connection with that transaction? "A.-I have no recollection that he did. I do not know of any.
"Q.-You do not know whether he returned you that sum [dividend] by draft to New York "A.—I do not think he did."

That point being disposed of, the pretended purchase was next overhauled. "Q.—Did you understand that this contract between you and this sale of stock to Mr. Allison was really rescinded and put an end to?
"A.—My idea was that he did not want to hold any Credit Mobilier stock after the suit was commenced, and proposed selling it back for a nominal sum; something like that.
"O.—What we want to get at is, whether this was a real transaction, a real sale of it to you; did you so understand it?
"A.—I understood it to go just as he was a mind to have it.
"Q.—Did you pay him something?
"A.—I think I did.
"Q.—How much?

Q.—How much? A.—I do not reco

"A.—I think I did.
"Q.—How much?

"A.—I do not recollect. Some small sum; a more nominal sum.
"Q.—Did you throw down a five-cent piece, or something like that?
"A.—Somewhere in that neighborhood; not a very big sum.
"Q.—Have you any idea when that was?
"A.—I think it must have been in the sammer of 1888, after this suit was brought.
"Q.—What I want to know is whether this transaction between you and him had any real significance at all, or whether it was a mere sham? -I think the amount of it was that if the wit with McCome should amount to any g he would not own the Credit Moollier; he could not own the Credit Moollier; he could call it mine or his, as he pleased. 2.—When these certificates were returned to by mail, was it something that astonished or was it something you were expect-

-No, I was not expecting it. "Q.—You say this transaction, when this nominal sum was repaid, was as far back as 1868?

1803?
"A.—I think so.
"Q.—And that you did not receive the certificates until March, 1813?
"A.—That is my recollection.
"Q.—Had you not pretty much given up expecting them?
"A.—I did not look for them with a great deal of anxiety."

of anxiety. These certificates were smuggled back through the mail without a word of explanation (page 290):

"Q.—Is that letter here?
"A.—There was no letter; the envelope meroy contained the certificates of stock.
"Q.—You received it in that envelope which
you have retained?

A.-Yes, sir.
Q. Does the envelope in which the stock was urned show the year?
A.-No, that is all there is of it. The en-A.—No. Usat is all there is of it. The cape is per I hand you is the one it came in. It is tmarked Dubuque, March 31.
Q.—The certificate of stock, I understand, I delivered to bim in person?
A.—That is my impression. [No 'sending'

That was in 1868?

These certificates were returned to you, "Q. Was there ever any conversation between and Mr. Allison in reference to the conact being rescinted.
"A. I do not know that there was."

Mr. Mennick now took a hand and stirred up old OARES a little more vigorously. He, like AJAX, wanted the clouds dispelled and the light of heaven restored:

"O.—Do I understand you to mean to convey the idea that this form of sale, for five cents, or whatever it was, was a mere nominal transactor, and that you considered yourself really assuil holding the stock in his behalf?

"A.—I guess the receipt I gave him was that he was to hold the stock for me at the time the money was paid. was to find the same and the same was paid.

'Q.—Was it understood between you that in see the suit should prove disastrous you would the holder of that for him?

'A.—That was no impression.

'Q.—Do you believe that this money dividend at had been paid to Mr. Allison was ever residence.

I do not think it was. I have no knowl-I think his telegram says that he sent a on New York with the certificate. Was

The following memoranda, from which AMES testified in regard to Mr. ALLISON, were here placed in evidence:

Dr.	17 1 10 100	
rica slock	Credit Mobilier of Ame	\$1,000
June 19-To checz		-
Cr.		\$1,647
April 24 - By dividend of p-F cent., \$800 at \$7 p. April 24 - By cash from	of Union Pacific bonds, 8 or cent him eccived for his account.	\$776
		\$1,647

Also, page 461: Unlike the rest of his associates, Mr. Allison thought it prudent to have the stock in his own pocket, and although he

swore "I never considered I had the stock, his receipt tells a very different tale. The subterfuges, scheming, and tricks by which he sought to cover up his tracks, and to leave the impression that he had purged himself of all impurity by a repayment of dividends that was never made, a sham and collusive "resale" and a concealed return of the stock in an envelope, all testify his own opinion of the job far more emphatically than it was delivered under oath. This exhibition must satisfy the public that Allison is eminently fit to fitl the curule chair left vacant by the hely HARLAN, and to sit side by side with a crew of loval Senators who have grown enormously rich by Credit Mobilier in

Addition, Division, Silence, Perjury, Porgery.

The Harrisburg Patriot contains an interesting exposure of some recent movements of the lawless Philadelphia Ring. litigation should turn. He forgets in these | through their influence over the public other part of his testimony that "two and perjury, as well as bribery, in order to obtain their ends.

One of the first acts of the Pennsylvania way Company of Philadelphia, empowerin addition to those occupied there by the This legislation was in direct violation of the chartered rights of the West Philadels. Company the legislation they asked, though it was known to be against the wishes of when it is deemed necessary to conceal stops. been condemned by the courts,

The Treasurer of the Union Passenge Company, and the prime mover in the scheme to appropriate one of the principal streets of Philadelphia to his private use ompany already established, is the notorious WILLIAM H. KEMBUE. This KEMBLE s the author of the following letter, as he has himself declared under outh:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, I HARRISBURG, March 20, 1907.

you would me. He understands addition, diri-sion, and slience. Yours, W. H. KEMBLE. "To TITIAN J. COFFEY, Esq., Washington, D. C."

From proceedings had in the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, some idea may be gained of the way in which KEMBLE goes to work to effect his purposes. When the supplementary charter was be fore the Legislature petitions were presented in its favor from a great number of Philadelphia merchants, but in court an affidavit was made that a large portion of the signatures to these petitions were forgeries, and that with respect to a petition from Camden, N. J., which had been specially used to influence the Legislature, the names were written by two persons in a private room over the People's Bank on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the bank of which this notorious Kembleis President, and through which most of the financial operations of the Ring are conducted. Another interesting discovery made in the trial of the injunction case brought against the Union Passenger Company was the fact that the Ring had also endeavored to deceive the court by filing forged affidavits. It was shown in court by the evidence of Aiderman Dallas that only three out of twentyseven persons named in these affidavits had actually sworn to them. So we find that besides Addition, Division, and Silence, the significant words Forgery and Perjury are to be included in the moral code which governs the conduct of the

Philadelphia Ring. As for KEMBLE, the ringleader of these Philadelphia public plunderers, he is a vulgar rascal, and would be unworthy of notice were it not for the fact that he has been recognized as the leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, and was appointed the representative of that State on the GRANT National Committee last year. It is well that honest Republicans should know the character of the men who have the control of their party

A Poor Sort of Reform.

In 1871 we had a great public excitement over the Tammany robberies, and a reform Legislature was elected. This Legisture tried to enact a reform charter for this city, but could not do it, and adjourned, leaving us under a charter which Tween and Connelly had imposed upon us through the bribery of the Republican members of a previous Legislature.

In 1872 the excitement was renewed, and mother reform Legislature was chosen with a great Republican majority; and after three months' labor it has produced the abortion of the new charter. The most salient feature of this instrument is that it dares not trust the people to elect their own officers, or the Mayor to appoint them, but keeps in power the principal officials of the Tween charter, some of them, like Mr. VAN NORT and Mr. HENRY SMITH, owing their places to the old Tween ma-

This is what is called reform, and it will have to be reformed over again as soon as the voters can get hold of the subject.

What Will the Judges Do !

The new charter contains a provision by which the salaries of the Judges of the Su preme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Genral Sessions of this county are reduced to \$10,000 a year. At the time when these Judges were elected the law provided that they should be paid \$15,000; and there is a well-known constitutional provision forbidding any change in the salary of a Judge during the term for which he is elected. This makes it probable that the clause in the new charter reducing the

salaries has no legal validity. But whether valid or not, this clause expresses the judgment of the Legislatur that the services of the Judges are not worth to the public more than \$10,000 a year; and as some of them were chosen at the same election by which this Legislature was chosen they must regard themselves as especially aimed at in this declaration of legislative opinion. Under such circumstances will they accept the reduced alaries? That would be equivalent to a confession that they have been receiving more than they are fairly entitled to. Or will they go on and perform their duties and engage in a legal contest to try the validity of this clause in the charter? That would hardly be a dignified proceeding for a Judge to take. Or will they resign and say that they will no longer serve a community whose Legislature insults then in this manner? This seems to be the most natural and most appropriate course.

But it will be a serious public misfortune. Having just got an improved judiciary, what is the sense of thus breaking it down?

An investigation into the business of the State Land Office in Michigan has brought to light a very interesting condition of affairs. It appears that the late Republican Commissioner named EDMUNDS, between Aug. 29 and Dec. 3, 1872, sold for \$1,25 per acre over 4,000 acres of valuable lands belonging to the United States. to which the State of Michigan had not the slightest claim; also over 3.600 acres of what are the money which has been which it appears that the notorious the certificate of stock. He denies any in which it appears that the notorious state planterers who manage its operations, ket at all, but would have been worth at least secure from punishment, as they believe, \$100,000, if they had been legally for sale, instead litigation should turn. He forgets in these through their influence over the public of \$5.000, which was about the sum received for positive allegations having admitted in an nuthorities, have boidly resorted to forgery them. Another peculiarity of this transaction was that these lands, like the others, did not beiong to the State of Michigan, and EDMUNDS had no authority whatever to sell them at any price. EDMUNDS next sold 4,375 acres of Chicago and Legislature of 1873 was a supplement to Northwestern Railroad lands without consultthe charter of the Union Passenger Rail- ing the owners, and finally wound up his pecuing it to construct tracks on Market street | eral lands in the Upper Peninsula for four dollars an acre, when the established price for such West Philadelphia Passenger Company. lands several years ago was seven dollars an acre, and they have recently advanced greatly in value. This Land Commissioner seems to "Q. The name of William B. Allison has been mentioned in connection with these transbeen mentioned in connection with these transtransported in the State and the could give no title to some persons nominally
mess on Market street. Moreover, a similar
suppliementary charter had been passed
by the Legislature of 1872 for the benefit
by the Legislature of 1872 for the benefit
of the State impartially. He said the education is
the State impartially. He said the could give no title to some persons nominally
mess on Market street. Moreover, a similar
suppliementary charter had been passed
by the Legislature of 1872 for the benefit
by the Legislature of 1872 for the benefit
by the Legislature of 1872 for the passed
by the Legislature of 1872 have swindled the State and the customers of by the Legislature of 1872 for the benefit | definitely ascertained; and he sold other lands of the Ring, and had been pronounced un-constitutional by the courts. And yet the Legislature, moved by influences best known to themselves, gave the Union charges of corruption by a Republican Legislathe public, and though a similar act and for the benefit of the party. But as this Comabstoner has been superseded by another Republican, who does not care to shoulder the iscalliles of his predecessor, an investigation

The people in Cumberland county, Ky. in opposition to the will of the people and | are satisfied that there is an abundance of oil in in violation of the charterest rights of a company already established, is the notestacle, the want of adequate transportation. There are h If a dozen springs or wells in the county from which oil is constantly flowing in greater or less quantities, and in all parts of the "TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, I HARRISTORY, March 20, 1887.
"My DEAR TITIAN: Allow me to introduce to you my particular friend Mr. Geologe O. Evans, He h s a claim of some magnitude that he wisnes you to help him in. Put bim through as failed to strike oil and abandoned the," well. 'amberland valley there are strong surface in

About eighteen months or two years afterward water from this well began to overflow regularly three times a day, and continued to do so until recently, the water carrying a constantly increasing portion of oil. About a month ago the well began to overflow four times a day at regu lar intervals-six o'clock in the morning, again at ten, then at two, and finally at six in the evening. There is a greater amount of oil on the water new than ever, and as the quantity ! constantly increasing the owners of the property hope to see pure petroleum issue in great streams in thecourse of time.

We observe with much satisfaction that hat veteran of the pen, Dr. O. A. BROWNSON has commenced a new series of his Quarterly Review, of which two numbers have now been published. For more than thirty years we have known Dr. Ruowysoy as one of the most powerful and earnest of modern thinkers, and as the master of a style in which strength and clearness, simplicity, and vitality are admirably mited, and which sets out abstruse ideas in a manner to make them luminous to any healthy inderstanding. This new series of the Review ts mainly devoted to Catholic theology and philosophy; but it also pays due attention to the problems of politics, and we take from its pages the following anecdote, which has a bearing upon the most important question now to be considered by American citizens: Señor Calleggon De La Barca, the Spanish Minister several years to our Government at Washington d me in April, 1951, that when have

"Schor Calderon de La Barca, the Spanish Minister for several years to our Government at Washington, told me in April, 1852, that when he was first sent by his Government to ours, in 1852, he was charmed with overything he saw or heard. The Government struck me, he said, as strictly bonest, and your statemen as remarkable for their public spirit, integrity, and lincorruptibility. I was subsequently sent to Mexico, and when, recalled from that mission, I was offered my choice between Rome and Washington, such was by high opinion of the American republic, and the honesty and integrity of its Government, that I choose Washington in preference to Rome, though the latter was more generally covered. I have been here now for several years a close observer, and I have seen everything change under my eyes. All my admiration for the republic and for republican government has vanished. I cannot conceive a Government that his Government of yours. I see men come here worth only their salary as members of Congress, and in two or four years return home worth from a hundred thousand to two hundred thousand toliars." This was in 1852; and if the eminent Spanlard who said it could see the American Government s it is in 1873, when the corruption whose commencement startled him twenty years ago has

The Central Park will soon unfold its giories to thousands of delighted visitors. We will take our rural cousins up to inhale its ver-nal fragrance and be dazed by its magnificence. Railroad Presidents will see their cars going up crowded, and they will bless their lucky stars that the Park was made so beautiful. The real estate world will compare the present with the dult old times in which lands above Sixtleth cet were worth less than \$500 an acre. Everybody will return to his home elated. The Central Park cost millions. Yet who will think of that? Who will grudge a dollar that has been spent there? It is money put out at more than a half per centum a day, and every capitalist knows it. Twenty years ago a large area of the Park region was a quagmire, with possibilities of drainage as hopeless as are those of the Sixth Ward so long as its pavements lie twenty feet clow the city's mean elevation, as indicated at Broadway and Chatham square.

GEMS FROM WALT WHITMAN. To a President.

All you are doing and saying is to America dangled mirages; You have not earned of Nature-of the politics of Nature you have not learned the great amplitude, rectitude, impactiality; a have not seen that only such as they are for these

And that what is less than they must sooner or later lift off from these States.
[Leaves of Grass-Washington Edition, 1872, p. 360.

To the States.

Why reclining, interrogating? Why myself and all

What deepening twilight; so an floating atop of the

lambent shoots, we all duly awake. South, North, Fast, West, luland and scaboard, we will

(Leaves of Grass-Washington Edition, 1872.

A Basetess Rumor.

On the first page of THE SUN of vesterday the following statement of a Wall street man was published :

The whole street will lose greatly, especially those holding "long stocks." People that hold "short stocks," with sain by it. I hear to-right that Van Schaick, a very heavy house, has also gone up. It this is so, there will be fun to-morrow. Vanderbilt could have stopped this thing if he wanted to, I don't see why he uldn't. This is entirely without foundation. In fact,

the house to which it might possibly be con-strued to refer is one of long standing and irreticularly at this time, are well known in Wall street circles to have been of the most conservative character.

A Western Wedding Abby Hutchinson the Bride. From the Minneapolis Evening Times.

HUTCHINSON, McLEOD COUNTY, April 10.

HUTCHINSON, McLeon Country, April 10.

—Your correspondent was the fortunate recipient not long since of a neat invitation which brought the Information that two souls were to be made one, and that the parties therein concerned were Mr. Samuel 6. Anderson of Litchfield, and Miss Abby Hutchinson, of the Hutchinson family, Tribe of Ass.

Years since, when Minnesota was in its infancy, when all that part of the State west of Minneapolis was almost a "howling wilderness," Asal B., of the original tribe of Jesse, secured a tract of land in the more fertile portion of McLeod county. It is a charming spot. The village of Hutchinson nestles among the most charming of groves, and a broad and rolling prairie. Here for the past few years have the tribe of Asa made their home. Here have they under cultivation a farm of four hundred and cigniy acres, well stocked, and otherwise furify.

The invitations consisted of a tasty billet doux, embellished with the monogram of the parties who were to be made one, and read, Vineyard M. E. Church, Hutchinson, Minn., Wednesday evening, April 2, at cight of clock, 173," and were accompanied by the cards of the bride and groom. Long before the hour stated the pretty little church, which has been creeted mainly through the efforts of the Hutchinson family, was growded with their friends.

At last the bridai party entered. Fred and Deonett arm in ar., the oride leaning on the arm of Asa her father, followed by the groom and the brides mother, Mrs. Lizzie C. The ceremony was much the same as the Episcopal service, with slight deviations.

The bride was gressed in white, the only ornament other than the long bridai veil being a few delicate flowers, slightly inged with green. Sie looked peculiarly sweet and happy, as brides looked peculiarly sweet and happy, as brides

The bride was tressed in white, the only ornamical other than the long bridal veil being a few delicate flowers, slightly langed with green. She looked peculiarly sweet and happy, as brides an inversally do. The groom was dressed in a sail of black. After the ceremony had been performed the happy pair were the recipients of a flood of congratulations. Every one seemed to partake of the happiness which evidently reinned supreme with those who had been wedded in the holy bonds of matrimony. An hour or so was spent in congratulations, will wishes, and merry conversation, and at a late hour the crowd dispersed, banded with wedding cake which had been habitingly bestowed.

The bride was the recipient of several handaoms prosents, among when we will were a \$100 draft, a hand-some silver recipient of several handaoms prosents, among when we as \$100 draft, a hand-some silver recipient of gold bracelets, a highly ornamented saver butter sish, and a multifude of others too runnerous to mention. The pride and groom left in the morning for an Eastern tour.

Boyhood in Spring-time.

Rafting is the prevailing popular amusement with the juvenies this month. The whose parents own the pond is generally cho captain of the rait. The rait quite freque captain of the rait. The rait quite frequently consists of a couple of he rais the captains father has laid away to season. He captain stands at the bow and helicrs, and the other officers, whose claim to the berth principally rests on the fact that they have dry nants at home, stand at the stern, and spatter water on the outsiders who are on the shore with their hands in their breeches pockets and gule in their havis. They thus have suffer hours at a time, and then first over the discarde they have made, and then light over the discarde they have made, and thanky so home to see their parents about it, and are dided with a believer, and are put to bed, where they can feel of their fujuries without molestation.

THE BACK-PAY SWINDLE.

President Grant Responsible-Comparative Expenses under Grant and Lincoln-Progress of Frand and Corruption. rom a Recent Letter by the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth a

From a Recent Letter by the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth of
Rimots.

I am not surprised that the people are
indignant and wrathful over this act of mutual
bribery by an expiring Congress and a recently
reflected President; indeed, were they not so,
it would be cause for real astonishment. With
immense public debts, national and State, and
local; with increasing taxes, and decreasing
prices for our products; with the rapid encroachment of "rings" and monopolies, who
have gorged themselves and grown rich upon
the blood of the war, and the toil and the sweat
of the masses; with such reckless waste and
extravagance in the use of the public money as
has been seen at Washington during the last
few years, no wonder the country is agitated, or
its aitention arrested at last. But, it should be
remembered that, without the approval of the
President, this increase of salaries could not
have been accomplished. Indeed, without the
cobjectation and favor of the President. Congress itself would not have adopted it. This
was well understood at the time. Neither
would Congress consent to increase the President's salary, standing by itself, upon its own
merits. This was shown in the House, when, in
committee of the whole, Mr. Sargent first moved
to increase his salary. The committee refused
to increase his halary. The committee refused
to increase his halary in the period for which he
shall have been elected." Mark the lenguage: "Shall
not be increased during the period for which he
shall have been elected." In a preceding clause
the

or half a dozen, that a man same locked 'President.

JUDICIOUS PREVENTIVES.

When there is doubt about the correct interpretation of a law, we look to the object or reason of the provision. Was not the object of that provision, in short, to prevent a President from helping to make a law increasing his own compensation? During the discussion in the House I inquired of Mr. Maynard of Tennessee and also Mr. Butler of Massachusetts (both of whom voted (or the bill) what was the object of that provision of the Constitution? Mr. Maynard replied that it was to prevent Congress from bribing the President; Mr. Butler answered that it was to prevent the President from using his power to increase his own salary, or, in other words, from bribing Congress. Such being the opinions of the friends and champions of "increased pay" (whether they looked at the Constitution straight or crooked) it was difficult to understand why it was not as much a violation of the spirit and intention of the Constitution to increase the compensation of the President by a bill passed and approved by him at 11 o'clock at night on Monday, the 2d of March, as by a bill passed and approved by the same President on Tuesday, the ith, Congress could as weil bribe him and he could as effectually use his power and influence upon Congress on one day as the other. In either case the President heave the law which increase his own salary "during the period for which he has been elect d." The excuse that the Legislative Appropriation bilt would have been lost, and accura session of Congress necessary, or if the President that anendment increasing salaries could never have passed Congress; and if he vetoed it the bill would have been promptly passed with the obnoxious provision left out. So, too, a defeat of the conference report by either House would simply have had the effect to recommit the bill to another conference committee. attained to gigantic and all-polluting proportions, how great would be his horror and his

JUDICIOUS PREVENTIVES.

THE CONTRAST.

THE CONTRAST.

The plea that larger salaries are necessary enable a President and members of Congress live respectably in Washington, is not true, other President has "asked for more." Lincoln saved half his salary, and that, t when gold was 250 and over. And yet the alliances, "incidentals," and "contingencies," Mr. Lincoln, were far less liberal than for present o vupant of the white House. The lowing appropriations, made in 1864 and 1 are. I betieve, fair examples, and may be garded as a pretty fair sample of our ragrowth in extravagant expenditures of late:

The Installation. For transfer.

recordingent exfire and fire two dispersions of Except for two hight twatching for two dispersions of the fire t

pairs of house and for furniture and for re-6,000 pairs, &c., of green house. For residence at "Old Soldiers' Home", 3.000 Total for Grant. \$0.160 Beeldes various officers of

2,600

Total for Lincoln . \$22,500 the army, brigadier-energ-

It cannot be claimed that the labors of the Executive office are greater now than during the last year of the war, or its responsibilities more overwhelming. Then, our President could never find time or respite from the constant labors and terribly wearying cares of his office, to get further away than the "Old Soldiers' Home," whither, during the hot season, with throbbing head and aching heart, late in the day he would ride in search of a little rest in its cool rotreat. TREN AND NOW.

ride in search of a little rest in its cool retreat.

THEN AND NOW.

It is said that larger compensation was necessary to secure competent and worthy Senators and Representatives in Congress! Was not the average of brains and patriotism in Congress quite as great when the pay was but \$\$ per day during the actual sessions a -t will be under the present salary, which will amount to \$55 per day during the session? The former sum was pad to Webster, Clay, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, Adams, Corwin, Chase, Douglas, Calboun, &c. I will not compare: probably the grateful and proud constituents of the members who voted this increase will make some comparisons of those names with their own self-sacrificing representatives! If members of Congress must purchase residences in Washington, and keep up an establishment there, and be men of fashion, their expenses will outrun any salaries they may receive; but such men, it is to be feared, seen forget that they are the representatives of distant, tolling, taxpaying States and districts, and the effect is seen in their votes and efforts for all manner of expenditures, especially for the benefit of their new homes, rather than for the benefit of their new homes, rather than for the benefit of their new homes, rather than for the benefit of their new homes, rather than for the interests of the country-like the appropriation of three and a haif million dollars, rast session, for the streets of Washington, and another half million for various hospituds. Board of Health, reform schools, &c., besides liberal appropriations for Covernment buildings and grounds.

How Old Pomerov was Released. From the Courier-Journal.

Old Pomeroy, as the boys call him, who Old Pomeroy, as the boys call bim, who has since become so famous, or Infamous, if you blease depends on which party you are a member of as Senator from Kansas, had been captured the day previous, in endeavoing to make his way into Lawrence. As soon as the Goyernor heard of it he despatched me to ascertain the cause of his actention, and have him released. The ordy tent in the camp was appropriated to the prisoner, before which a sturdy Missourian, with a diapidated double-barreled shot gun, was pacing slowly, apparently impressed with his great responsibility.

He informed me that he belonged to Capt. Derson's company, and him I found closely engaged at "seven-up"

"Captain, who is your prisoner?" I asked.

"Old Pomeroy," he replied, without looking up.

"When did you capture him?"

"Old Pomeroy," he replied, without looking up.
"When did you capture him?"
"Yesterday; high, jack and the game."
"Why did you arrest Pomeroy?"
"He's contraband—my deat."
"Gov. Shannon directed me to tell you to release Mr. Pomeroy."
"Tell old Saan to go to h-1-shan't do itturn ap jack."
"Yery well, sir," I answered; "I will deliver your reply," and started away.
"I say, i ap., "shouted Denson after me; "don't make a den fool of yoursell; come back here and take a hand."

his voice, "let out run go, which as I ec-winese dealis it?" The future Sen for heard it all, and as I ec-corted him out of the comp and saw ulm safety on his road to Lawrence, he seemed disposed to dicale our dis iptine.

Munificent Deantions to Corneli University. Cornell University has received over \$1,400,000 Cornell University has received over \$1.400,000 in private subscriptions in the years. Of this sum the ry W. Sage of Brooklya has siven \$27,000. At a meeting of the Trustees on Welnesdry Mr. Sage gave an additional \$20,00 for a cusp 1, and a graduate of Yale, who does not wish his name made public gave \$2,0000 to entow a hotter sip or promoters in or mirral and of kidne a hotter sip or promoters in or mirral and of kidne a chosen of his tax years in the floated of Trustees caused by and et his if the time Horse Green in the camping of the six in the entower in the floated of the six in the entower in the floated of the six in the entower in the law of the six in the entower in the floated of the six in the entower in the floated of the six in the entower in the six in the entower in the six in the entower in the six in the s

BUNDEAMA.

-Vienna is building six new theatres, to amuse visitors to the Exposition.

-The Philadelphians are now roping the adies in for subscriptions to the Centennial stock -It is announced that Mrs. George H. Butler (Rose Eytinge) is to appear at the Union Square

Theatre. -A local paper in Iowa records the accidental shooting of a doctor, and has "strong fears of his recovery."

-A Terre Haute man has a fine collecn of walking canes, which have been thrown at an ill-natured dog in his front yard.

-The Memphis Avalanche says this year's cotton planting in the Southern States will be the most extensive since the war. -Subsidy Pom is fitting up a new house in

Washington, and seems fully impressed with the idea that he will be elected Senator next winter. -Au Armenian comic newspaper, bearing the name of Punch, has been suspended for two months for ridiculing the Armeman Patriarch.

-The new Prussian Army bill fixed twelve years as the term of service, three with the colors, four in the reserve, and five in the landwehr. -Probably the most recent Americanism is that constructed by an Illinois paper, which says that Edwin Booth will "tragediate" In a certain town, -A Connecticut editor, having been elected fence viewer, calls on all having fences to be

viewed to bring them to his office under penalty of the

-A Chicago tenant has just recovered

\$500 of the landlord who leased him premises infected with the small-pox, two of his children having died of -A Massachusetts man lately sold sevnty-three dezen patent medicine bottles, all of which

back into the Treasury.

had been emptied in his own family, several members -J. B. Hawley, M. C. for the Sixth Illinois District, has refused his share of the back pay robbery, and instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to pay a

-The remains of a man who was buried in a California cometery ten years ago were recently found to have become petrified, weighing between four and five hundred pounds. -Somebody is advertising a preparation

warranted to keep a lady's hand free from chare. Punch knows another way to effect this. Let her have it known that she has no money. -A Wilson county (Kansas) farmer intends planting ten acres to castor oil beans this season. He says one of the greatest incentives to immigration to a new State is cheap physic and whiskey.

-A Rochester woman, married to her second husband, recently said to him: "Oh, how happy poor Charles would be, it he were still alive, to see him--The saddest case on record is that of

the want of a Bible at the inauguration of a Missour Governor. The ceremony was detained until a mes -A convict in San Diego received from his friends a number of letters saturated with morphine. When he had collected sufficient he chewest

them, and, by thus poisoning himself, avoided death or

-A street-car conductor in Detroit picked up a navy revolver from the floor as several pas-sengers were departing, the other day, and a well the second time I've lost that to-day." -Gen. Canby used to be as famous for

having a cigar in his mouth as Grant, but unlike the President he rarely smoked, keeping, instead, the cigar in his mouth and chewing it mechanically till destroyed, when another would as mechanically take its place -While the civilized world was feeling the full shock of the wreck of the Atlantic, and the bodies of the dead still lay frozen on the beach, a man

in Toronto sent the following unique despatch to Capt goods. Let me hear from you." -A letter carrier, a mere boy, 16 years of age, was tried at Liverpool, Eng., recently, on a charge of stealing a number of letters. It was proved that the prisoner had destroyed the letters to save himself the trouble of delivering them, as his route extended over

many miles. He was scutenced to six months' impri--The rector of St. John's Episcopal Church'in Portsmouth, N. H., got himself into a scrape by ordering the bells of his church to be rung "as en holiday occasions" on Easter morning. The reverend holiday occasions" on Easter morning. The reverent gentleman has been threat ned with fine and imprison ment. Evidently folks down East don't know much

-Au Indiana journal estimates that it will require 17,000 hogs, or 2,740,000 pounds of pork, to pay the salaries of Congressmen from that State, and seems to doubt whether the investment is a good one Another journal in the same State thinks the hog volus of one Congressman equal to about 1.999 porkers, provided they are good fat ones.

-The new telescope being made at Cam will, it is said, be the largest in the world. The object ghas will have a diameter of \$5.5 inches, and the tube a focal distance of \$2 feet. The total cost of the telescope and its requisite machinery will be \$80,000, of which the object glass slone will cost \$27,000. It was cast in England, and finished in Massachusetts.

-An instance of the steady accumulation of interest is afforded by an account in the New Hamp-thire Savings Bank. March 23, 1863, Mr. Jonathau Wheelock, a revolutionary soldier, deposited the sum of \$100 in that bank, the same being pension money which he received from the Government. April 15, 1834, he deposited \$15, and April 9, 1835, \$15 more making a total deposit of \$190. Neither the principal nor the interest has ever been drawn, and the present amount of the two is \$1,225.81, with a share in an extra

-The wonderfully beautiful suit of hair which the prevailing fashion warrante i the exhibition of upon our streets last week, which everybody admired and many ladies envied, belongs to Mrs Jan Sanders, of Grinnell—another Iowa growth, worthy of premium. The lady is not at liberty to wear it always down, upon the street, according to fashion, because ad many children, in their admiration, run after and taket hold of it; but it is a great luxury for her to toosen it waile indoors, on account of its oppressive weight

-- During the performance of an Enghish theatre recently, a decided and continued hiss was heard above the applicate of the spectators. The more the audience laughed and applicated, the loader the hissing became. The culprit was at length dis covered to be a plethoric old gentleman upon whom operation for tracheotomy had once been performnecessitating the placing in the throat of a silver tub The effect of the pipe, we are told, was that when the gendeman laughed a sound like bissing was produced. and the more the stout gentleman laughed the more

-While a steward in one of the Max while (Kentucky) churches was handing round the stribution bex a few Sundays . n.cc, taking up a cotion for foreign missions, his eye and heart wer gladdened by observing emong its contents a new rolled package that one could easily imagine to be 'check," or schacthing of that age hastly investigating, his former belief in the depricity of auman nature was changed to a certainty be observed ering a and a cent, and upon the paper the following:

-It is estimated that the number of rails poid the in present use in the United Min exact 11, 000,000. A cut of 20 the to the acre is above rather than under the average, and it therefore has required the present of exactly acres of well-timbered land to turn the supply. Fall road the last about five years; consequently to 00,000 tres are used annually for upage, taking the Uniter from 10,000 acres. The manufacture of radius stock deposes of the curry yield of 20,000. every year. It appears, then, that our railroads are and une; and the fe demonds are

-An English paper thus describes is the steep places, but have velice up them. This arran

-The amounts actually reinto the free eary was only ence of \$2.00,40. In 1672 th